Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/03/11: CIA-RDP80-00809A000500210093-3 102 -- · U.S. Officials Only CONFIDENTIAL SECURITY INFORMATION CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY INFORMATION REPORT COUNTRY Poland . Conditions in Kownla, powait Pinczow: Agriculture/Shortages/Nearby Industry SUBJECT 50X1-HUM 9 Oct 1953 DATE DISTR. NO. OF PAGES  $^3$ NO. OF ENCLS. ID TOA, OF THE U.S. CODE. AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OF REVE ATION OF ITS CONTENTS TO OR RICEIPT BY AN UNAUTHCRIZED PERSON I PROHIBITED BY LAT. THE REPREMENTION OF THIS REPORT IN PROHIBITE SUPP. TO THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION 50X1-HUM REPORT NO. Agriculture "The peasants of Kowala are very much opposed to collectivization. Only two young men in the village - Franciszek Skrzypek and Franciszek Tracz 2. 50X1-HUM are all for kolkhozes. They make constant propaganda. They are heartily detested by the entire village, but nothing can be done as the 50X1-HUM authorities are on their side. 3. 50X1-HUM The State paid in 1952 the following prices: U.S. Officials Only CONFIDENTIAL . AIR FOI DISTRIBUTION - STATE X HAVY ORR EV This report is for the use within the USA of the Intelligence components of the Departments or Agencies indicated above. It is not to be transmitted overseas without the concurrence of the originating office through the Assistant Director of the Office of Collection and Dissemination, USA.

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	CONFIDENTIAL US OFFICIALS ONLY/SECURITY INFORMATION	50X1-HUM
	9 21 per kg of 'live animal', if well fed. 5-8 21 per kg of 'live animal', inferior quality.	
	28 zl per cubic meter potatocs.	
	120 zl per cubic meter wheat.	
	60 zl per cubic meter rye or cats.	
	These commodities would have brought double those prices, or more, on the free market, depending on season and location.	
	"It is permissible to abandon a private farm if one turns it over to the State	
	with all its inventory. a man who farmed 10 hectares in Szewsze on the	50X1-HUM
	Widawa River. He got the land fter World War II when the authorities were distributing the former German farms in that district. He would have been	
	happy on it, if it had not been for the agrarian policy of the regime. The	
	combined force of installments, taxes and compulsory deliveries forced him to	
	give it up in 1952. He lost all the capital he had paid in installments towards	
	future purchase.	
	Shortages	
	"The following articles are virtually unobtainable on the countrysida: fuel	e
•	oil, nails, bicycles, spare parts for agricultural machinery, radio sets,	
	stockings, all types of metal houseware (pails, saucepans, mugs, dishes,	
	washbowls, etc.), sewing needles and all kinds of wire and chains for livestock.	
	"Rubber boots - indeed all rubber articles - are in extremely short supply.	
	The boots occasionally available are of exceedingly low quality. After about	
	three months the rubber cracks, and the boots are no longer waterproof. Such	,
	boots when available cost 150 zl a pair.	
	"Textiles are in extremely short supply, especially the cheaper good such as	
	korty cajgi and drelichy. Material for underwear is scarce.	
	"Work clothes and readymade underwear are in better supply. It is part of the	
	economic policy of the regime to promote the artisans' cooperatives	
	(apoldzielnie rzemieslnicze) by distributing their output and indirectly forcing	
	the people to buy. It is much cheaper to sew underwear at home, but the lack of appropriate materials makes that almost impossible.	
	Nearby Industry	
	"The Dolina Nidy (Nida Valley) is being gradually industrialized. It is supposed	
	to be rich in natural resources, and intensive surveys are underway.	50X1-HUM
		•
•	in Eusko Zdroj at Ulica Sadowa No 2 are the local offices of	
	the Kielecki Zjednoczenie Przemysłowo - Budowlane which is doir, survey work in the Nida Valley. A research department led by Soviet engineers is	
	prospecting for oil in the valley.	•
	"A sulphuric acid factory is under construction near Tsusko-Zdroj. The whole area is rich in lime. It is said this sulphuric acid is required for the	50V4 11118 *
	manufacture of steel. As the Nida Valley is not far from Silesia, the transport	50X1-HUM
	presents no protlems.	
	"In autumn 1952 construction of a gypsum factory started near Pinczow, in the	
•	direction of Busko-Zdroi. The work stopped suddenly in February 1953.	
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H	The work resumed in the spring.	
ľ	seven adviet engineers had made new plans and were supervising	
	the work.	•
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